

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4282

二十八年二月四日

年未辛酉

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 27TH JULY, 1871.

第十八年七月

香港

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 27, CANTON, Siam ship, 779, Heimrich, Bangkok 8th July, Rice—CHINSE. July 27, VESPERA, San Sal ship, 635, Silverbar, Callao 11th May, Balast—LANDERSEN & Co. July 27, RONA, Brig str., 724, Hutchinson, Canton 27th July, General—OLPELT & Co. July 27, ELVIRA, North Ger. br., 325, L. Alida, Bangkok 9th July, 7,000 piculs Rice—MELCHERS & Co. July 27, JOANNE, North Ger. ship, 745, Bungo, Cardiff April 3rd, 1,001 tons Coal—ED. SCHLESSEG & Co. July 27, UNIVERS, French bk., 987, Pemaraya, Bangkok July 15th, 9,300 piculs Rice—ORDER. July 28, NAPLES, Rus. ship, 929, Molt, Saigon 18th July, 21,500 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

Departures.

July 27, AVON, str. for Shanghai. July 27, ROSE M., for San Francisco. July 27, MARIA MILES, for Callao. July 27, TAI WATT, for Chefoo. July 27, IMOGEN, for Seagon. July 27, CATHERINE, for Turon. July 27, SIR H. HAVELOCK, for San Francisco. July 27, PRINCESS, for Saigon. July 27, JUPITER, for Bangkok. July 27, ST. AUBIN, for Cape St. James. July 27, LUCILLE STRIVE, for Chelton. July 27, OSCAR MOORE, for Foochow. July 27, HUMBERT, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, 27TH JULY.
Ends, for Saigon.
Azof, str. for Whampoa.
Oscar Moore, for Foochow.
Blair Athol, for Java.
Humboldt, for Saigon.
Rene, for Foochow.
Luis Straus, for Chelton.

Passenger.

Per Canton, from Bangkok.—
1 Chinese.
Per Elvira, from Bangkok.—
Miss Jenkins.
Per No. 1, from Saigon.—
Per Universe, from Bangkok.—
Per Elvira, from Bangkok.—
1 Chinese.

Reports.

The Norw. bark Gisela reports, left Cape St. James on the 19th, had fine weather throughout.

The French bark Universe reports heavy squalls from S.W. and W. in Gulf of Siam, no breeze from N.W. across to Paravels, then heavy and constant lightning in the N.E., then W. and N.W. across to the land.

The British ship Constan from Bangkok on 8th July, reports saw the North German bark Elvira outside the port.

The Rus. ship Naples reports left Cape St. James on the 20th, had fine weather S.W. and W. breeze.

The British steamer Kessingdon, from Foochow on 23rd July, Amoy on 24th, and Swatow on 25th, reports experienced light moderate south-westerly winds on the passage down, with a steadily falling barometer until the evening of 25th, when the mercury rose again a little. Between Amoy and Swatow, there was a heavy thunder-storm, which, from the 23rd to 25th inst., the bar. fell sixteen-tenths about three-things. The weather throughout has been fair, but during the whole of 25th excessively sultry. Had strong south-westerly current from Swatow to Hongkong. Steamer Yen-tai-yei left Foochow for Shanghai on the 19th; ship Duke of Abercorn and Zadock were to leave Foochow with Tea for London on the 24th and 25th inst. The steamship Doves on river Mil on the 23rd. The West Miller, Perseus and 2 Chinese launches in Amoy; Spanish steamship Leon left Amoy for Hongkong on 24th; steamships Pepe and Mina of Swatow on the night of 23d; steamship Sunbeam left Swatow for Amoy yesterday.

The N. G. ship Johanna from Cardiff on the 3rd April, reports passed Lundy Island at midnight April 3rd with fine weather, passed N. W. of Madeira, got into trade, June 25th, lost in 32° E., crossed Equator in long. 23° 40' W. May 7th, lost in 32° S., crossed the S.E. trade in lat. 18° S., and long. 33° W., inst. 28th S. experienced heavy weather from the N. on the 21st to the 24th, passed the Hops in lat. 40° S. June 3rd, passed strong N.W., W.N.W. and W. gales in making up on the Easting on the 42nd degree; on the 15th passed an iceberg in long. 49° 40' E.; very bad gales again on the 16th from N.W. to W. N.W. 32 to 37 long. 24° 40' W. June 21st, lost in 32° S., crossed the S.E. trade front in lat. 33° S., long. 27° E., and far to the Eastward; passed Sumatra Strait July 8th, came by Gaspar Strait, Macleod's Channel, and passed a ship ashore close to the Lighthouse July 12th, light E.S.E. and S.E. winds to lat. 3° N., then N.W. and W. winds up to lat. 8° S., then light S.W. winds.

Auction Sale To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Sundry Articles.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

NOW READY.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)

The full text of the TRIAL OF KWOK-A-SING THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Price 25 cents.

Also,

A few copies of CHIEF JUSTICE SMITH'S JUDGMENTS in re KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.

Apply at the Daily Press Office.

BREAKFAST GLAZETE FOR FAMILY USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for

25c.

G. DUBOST & CO.

3m 335 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., with the Punts, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAB of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

ANE, CRAWFORD & CO. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription payable in advance: Japan Mail \$1 per annum; Japan Weekly Mail, \$2 per annum.

of 122 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at

Wheatley's APPARATUS, &c.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO. of 41 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—
Chairman—Hon. R. ROWELL,
Deputy Chairman—Mr. LEWIS, Esq.
George J. Holman, Esq.
F. Foot, Esq.

Manager—Mr. JAMES GRIEG, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager—
Shanghai David Molson, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits at the rate of

For 1 month 2 per cent. per annum,

12 5 1 LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOSEPH GRIEG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRARS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be closed on Friday, the 27th of August, 1871, to the 14th day of September, (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GRIEG, Chief Manager.

201 1865 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1871, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with that of the Auditors.

At an additional meeting of the shareholders held on 26th May, 1871, a draft Pro-spectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provincial Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz:

One THIRD (33 1/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares, Two THIRDS (66 2/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the Net profit contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, 14th day of September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by a certificate from their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

JAMES GRIEG,
Chief Manager.

202 1866 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1871, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with that of the Auditors.

At an additional meeting of the shareholders held on 26th May, 1871, a draft Pro-spectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provincial Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz:

One THIRD (33 1/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares, Two THIRDS (66 2/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the Net profit contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, 14th day of September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by a certificate from their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

JAMES GRIEG,
Chief Manager.

203 1867 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1871, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with that of the Auditors.

At an additional meeting of the shareholders held on 26th May, 1871, a draft Pro-spectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provincial Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz:

One THIRD (33 1/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares, Two THIRDS (66 2/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the Net profit contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, 14th day of September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by a certificate from their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

JAMES GRIEG,
Chief Manager.

204 1868 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1871, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with that of the Auditors.

At an additional meeting of the shareholders held on 26th May, 1871, a draft Pro-spectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provincial Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz:

One THIRD (33 1/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares, Two THIRDS (66 2/3%) to shareholders in proportion to the Net profit contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, 14th day of September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by a certificate from their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

JAMES GRIEG,
Chief Manager.

205 1869 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1871, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with that of the Auditors.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$10.
A copy at the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. T. Talbot, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Mr. ROBERT MELLING, R.N., Post-captain of H.M.'s Naval Yard, Hongkong, to Miss SUSANNAH SELLICK, of London. [22/3]

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and messages left the office at 10:25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 28TH, 1871.

In the course of a recent trial at the Summary Court, the Hon. Mr. Ball adopted a line of procedure which must strike every one acquainted with Courts of Law as somewhat unusual. A Chinese complainant had made a statement in the box with respect to a claim, and when the evidence had been taken, Mr. Ball enquired of Mr. Wophouse, who was in Court, whether the plaintiff's statement was the same as one which she had made to that gentleman in the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S office. The reply was that the statement was substantially the same, but not so clear. It is obvious that Mr. Ball had been informed of this communication which had been made in the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S office, or he would not have thought it necessary to ask the question. Now, we submit, it to the judgment of any thoughtful and impartial person whether it is not very undesirable that the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S office should have this kind of sub-connection with cases which have to be decided by the recognised tribunals. Our readers will doubtless recall that we have on repeated occasions called attention to the inadmissibility of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S office interfering in judicial proceedings, and the above is precisely the kind of interference which we have so frequently deplored. Mr. Ball, as a lawyer, will easily appreciate the error of taking a general statement from anybody as confirmatory of a detailed statement from a witness. To do so, is to give a very dangerous amount of importance to the person whose confirmatory testimony is required, and, in cases where Chinese are concerned and where they go to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S office before the case is investigated by the legal tribunal, any such mode of procedure is likely to lead to serious inconvenience, and in many ways to interfere with the proper administration of justice. The point at which it is perhaps most dangerous, is that it must of necessity convey an entirely false impression to the Chinese as to the relative positions of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's office and the Courts. A case, as in the instance under notice, rises where a Chinaman desires to obtain redress. He goes to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's office, and there to a certainty the first person he sees is one of the Chinese assistants. To this individual he communicates his case, and he is then in all probability recommended to draw up a petition, with suitable explanations presented to the EXCELSIOR-GENERAL or one of his foreign subordinates, and if it is thought to set forth the case where it is desirable to afford aid, the applicant is assisted to bring it forward in the tribunal which has jurisdiction over the matter. Now, who does anybody think appears to the Chinese applicant the most important person in all this ceremony? The Chinese Assistant, the REGISTRAR-GENERAL or his representative, or finally the Judge of the Court? Those who are acquainted with the Chinese will have very little hesitation about their answer. "The man who will be thought by the native to have had most to do with the case is the native Assistant, to whose cognisance it was first brought; and the office which will be considered as the most important in the matter is that of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, where the case was first investigated. We say investigated advisedly; because, if Mr. Wophouse, Mr. Sharp, or Mr. anybody else is to take statements from people who apply at the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's office with respect to cases that are to come before the regular Courts, we unhesitatingly denounce this as a most pernicious interference with legal matters, seeing that its effect is nothing less than to constitute the EXCELSIOR-GENERAL's Department a species of grand jury in respect to every case which is taken up in this way. This system, once becoming regularly established, its effect must be that by degrees one or more of the native assistants and in the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department will become the arbiters of whether a large number of cases shall be brought forward or not. Suppose the Chinese Assistant to whom a complainant first addresses himself, chose to say: "I am no use you coming here; you have no case; I will not introduce you to my master?"—would not that appear at once to go away and abandon his chance of redress? It may be confidently stated that every likelihood that he would; and the opposite of this is equally true that if the native assistant shows a desire to favour his case, he will imagine that he will secure all the influence of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's Department in his favour; and, not clearly distinguishing between the Departments, he will be likely to conceive that in enlisting influence in his favour in this manner he is actually influencing the Court itself. If, then, he further see that the Court takes a general statement of what he has explained in the REGISTRAR-GENERAL's office as having weight in the case, his wrong impression as to the mode in which justice is administered in Hongkong will be strongly confirmed; and if this kind of thing happen at all frequently, the infallible result must be that the Chinese will conclude that the main influence in connection with any given case that is come to before the Court lies in the natives in the Registration Department, who explain matters to the foreigners in that office, the foreigners in their turn explaining them to the Judge; and the Judge, as is shown in the case which has called forth these comments, apparently attaching marked importance to such explanation. We do not attach any very serious blame to Mr. Ball, or to any other Judge or Magistrate whom we see fit to listen to a statement from a competent source; as in the form of an *avis de court*, valuable information may be frequently conveyed by gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. Smith or Mr. Wophouse, who have skill knowledge with regard to the Chinese. But taking into consideration the whole system he should adjourn the case.

at work in this Colony, we hold it to be of essential importance that the broadest possible line of demarcation should be drawn between the administrative and the judicial functions of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S Department. That office takes judicial cognisance of certain class of cases which it is not convenient to bring before the public. Whether this is a desirable plan or not is open to question; but it is very important that the natives should be clearly given to understand the exact limits of the judicial powers of this department, and that nothing should be done which may lead to the idea that it can influence the Police, the Summary, or the Supreme Court. If Chinese apply for information as to cases which are to come before the tribunals, they should be distinctly told that the REGISTRAR-GENERAL has nothing to do with the case, and be directed to the proper quarter to obtain their summons or enter their suits. Beyond this, the whole matter is the affair of the Court which has jurisdiction, and of that alone; and it cannot be highly injurious that the faintest impression should be conveyed to the Chinese that any administrative department whatever has single word to say to any one of the judicial trials.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the days fixed for the departure of the Mail to Singapore and Manila, are as follows:

Singapore to Manila.	Manila to Singapore.
21st July, 1871.	18th July, 1871.
1st August,	2nd August,
15th	"
1st September,	29th
15th	12th September,
29th	"
14th October,	29th
27th November,	12th November,
3rd December,	27th
"	10th December,
23rd	"

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMITH.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Leong-shan, Essoh-abum and others, and two other cases against the same defendant. Return of writs of foreign attachment. Motion for postponement.

After the mid-day adjournment on Wednesday, Mr. May attended, and handed in the proceedings in his Court in the conspiracy case.

His Lordship.—Why did you adjourn that case, Mr. May? (I have no right to ask the question.)

Mr. May said that he considered there were some facts.

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler reminded the Court of Rev. S. Sparrow.

His Lordship.—Rev. Sparrow only went to this: "You shall choose your remedy." But what is he, that part of the criminal case, to the end of the criminal case?

Mr. Hayler.—For misdemeanour, my lord.

Mr. Hayler.—For conspiracy?

Mr. Hayler referred again to the proceeding in the Bouton and Park conspiracy case, which the Lord Chief Justice had adjourned.

His Lordship said that was totally distinct.

There were there two indictments, one for the Crown, and the other for conspiracy, and they tried separately.

Mr. Hayler.—The Lord Chief Justice said that it would be clod if his Lordship would allow me to say that it would involve a felony in this Court, would be bound to stay the proceeding, and on its being shown by him that it would involve a misdemeanour, it would be almost the same.

The Attorney-General then replied, remarking that as these men were only witnesses and not guilty, he could not come and say to the Court, "I have no right to do this."

But he went to his Lordship, and therefore until that enquiry was made, or he ascertained that it was with the authority of the Supreme Court that he proceeded, he was not disposed to proceed. His Lordship had called on him to give information respecting this case, and he did not give the fullest information. Mr. Sharp had applied on behalf of the Crown for necessary criminal process to be issued, for the trial of the criminal conspiracy, and the Attorney-General. Acting on a rule which he had laid down for his guidance in important matters, he had desired that an information should be laid before the sitting magistrate the following day, and he expected that such information would result in a warrant or a summons being issued. An application was made the following day to Mr. Russell, the sitting magistrate, but without any result, and he ascertained that the magistrate, which had been purposed by the speaker (Mr. May), gave a similar direction. Into on Saturday the information was brought to his (Mr. May's) house. It was not in the usual form, the facts not being stated as of the deponent's knowledge, but of what he believed, and what might be true. Still he accepted it in that form, and gave an order for the issuing of a warrant. The master came before him on Tuesday, and he was asked to wait, and he was told that he should not further know as to the urgency of the matter, knowing that there were cases before his Lordship. He wished, in fact, to know whether it was necessary that the Magistrate should proceed before the civil case was decided.

His Lordship said it appeared to be a question whether the Attorney-General as Attorney-General could or could not go with his prosecution, with a view to advocate he represented the plaintiff in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to criminal ones.

Mr. Hayler said his application to Mr. May had been that all the civil cases should be stayed until the criminal case was decided, and the Foreign Attachments pursued simple, it would be different, but it was no mixed up. "He had nothing to say against the Attorney-General's impartiality; every one who knew Mr. Parsons knew that he always used great impartiality, but where a person was engaged in civil cases at the same time, the judgment was not necessarily so clear upon the subject. He thought that the ordering of the prosecution by the Attorney-General was rather due to the accident in his being Attorney-General and also in this case."

His Lordship thought it right to say that the Attorney-General had been set in motion by a communication from himself as judge in Bankruptcy. He had expected to see that in the affidavit.

The Attorney-General was glad his Lordship had made that observation. But long before the civil proceedings were commenced, the power given by the Governor to stop letters was applied with a view to the criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hayler.—Quite so; my lord, but there are two other cases. "We have brought an action against Mr. Barth, and another against a Chinaman for the price of the opinion."

His Lordship said he had no evidence that the principle followed was to postpone civil cases to

A JUDICIAL INDIGENCE.

(Spectator.)
The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Judges, at which the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir W. Bowill, who is conducting the great Trial, was present, and the interchange of addresses was a brilliant one, and the Chief Justice, in his speech, referred to the Lord Mayor, in propounding the toast, rather unkindly observed that the case in which Sir W. Bowill was engaged furnished an illustration of the remark that truth was stranger than fiction, to which Sir W. Bowill replied that "in the investigation to which allusion had been made the difficulty was to ascertain what was truth and what fiction,"—which must too significantly reply. Considered that the trial had already been converted into a "miserable attack on the Bench," the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas should have been unusually scrupulous how he hinted an impression on the case. Nor would it be possible to convince people in general that answer did not hint an impression. Our judicial Bench being at present far away our most perfect institution, the minutest shock to profound respect in which it is held seems a national calamity.

SPURIOUS TEA.

The spurious, or as the Americans call it, "bogus" tea, seems now to be largely imported from China to London, and other ports. No doubt the traders in China "bogus" is concerned in the Western Seas, have taken a lesson from our Yankee friends, but while the Americans manufacture their of Hooker, arsenic, and other native leaves, our more reputable merchants import it direct from China, where it is made up of old sweepings of tea floors, with leaves, and with scarcely any tea in the composition. Selling, after paying a premium at 10, 20, per cent, in addition to packing, etc., will be 20, 30, per cent, as a wonderful bargain at £s. 9d. Now the Americans are honest, those British importers. They manufacture it in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities, selling it to the wholesale country and Western merchants at 3d. or 4d. per lb., charging 6d. to 8d. to the country shopkeepers, who retail it to farmers, and other boarding-house keepers, hotels, and the poorer classes. They only give a quarter dollar for the article which they pay, the profits seeming fairly divided among all in the trade. The sheets of Bogus tea, compared with China, sold in the wholesale houses of the chief cities of the West are 11 to 16, in one store the stock of Bogus being 1,000 chests, while the real was 1,000. Such, I was told in 1856, was a fair comparison. Then there was no duty on tea, but the poorer lower classes of consumers waited at 1s. 6d. until they got it "direct from China," as ours, but "viva mare."—Communicated to "Adrian."

THE ENTRY INTO BERLIN.

(Globe, June 16th.)

The preparations for the triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin to-day are described as follows in a telegram of last evening in a second edition of the *Daily News*:

"Strangers are arriving in thousands, and the streets are thronged with them; the motion is almost impossible. Decorations are finished; their artistic excellence and general effect excite great admiration. The procession will occupy nearly five miles. On entering at the Halle-brücke, the colossal statue of Berlin, thirty feet high, is first seen. It is the work of Enke, and is produced at the cost of the city. Along the road to the Askanische-Brücke, the trees are ornamented with garlands of the various German states. In the place is a splendid trophy, representing the achievements of Weissenburg and Woest. Then follows the Potzdams-Place, in order of note, wherein is an enormous monument, in which the central figure represents Victory; and two on either side represent Metz and Strasbourg respectively. There also is a row of captured cannon surrounding the central figure. The trophy is the production of the Artillery School of Berlin. To the right of the bridge gates are rows of posts decorated with medals, flags, and laurels. Outside the gate there is a magnificent triumphal arch; at the four corners are the bears representing the ancient arms of Berlin. From this point along the avenue Unter den Linden, the ornamental increase in grandeur and effect. Large paintings extend across the roads. They represent scenes in the life of the Emperor, and the most attention being given to the battle showing the Saracens and other South Germans uniting with Prussia. One sight specially noteworthy is the decoration of the palace of the Crown Prince; amidst garlands are medallions of victories won by the forces constituting the Crown Prince's army. There is scarcely a house in the Unter den Linden which is not decked out with appropriate ornaments, and the whole is a picture of rejoicing over the victory of Frederick William III, as well as that commanding the Germania statue, in front of the Royal Palace, are completed. Field Marshal von Wrangel has visited the former, and walked round to see that everything was in order. The Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, were driven along the route to be followed by the procession, and have been entertained at the Imperial Subscriptions for entertaining the troops are going on. It is stated that the dinner to be given them on Saturday will be on the most sumptuous scale."

NOTICE.

M R. SAM'L. WILLY'S POMEBOY, Jr., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, Jr., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
Sm 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS, admitted partner in our firm from this date.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Sm 1116 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. GEORGE H. HARDY is authorized to sign our firm, per proctorum, in Foochow, from this date.
HARDY & Co.
ft 804 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
ft 2003 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

M R. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
ft 1228 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

M R. THEODORE PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
W.M. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China, 7th of February, 1871. [Sm 25]

NOTICE.

M R. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
ft 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. EDWARD NORTON, ROBERT LYALL, and F. 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. WARD PEPPER is in our firm ceased on the 31st December last.

M R. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
ft 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

M R. SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COM'RS MANDERS are informed that the Dock COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING AND PAINTING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

M R. THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, 238 feet length on the blocks, and an average spring tide can receive Vessels of 10 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, and POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

M R. All works are carried out with Lathes and Tools, driven steam, Iron and Brass Machines, Boiler-makers, shipwrights, large Smithy, and Carpenters and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

M R. Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

M R. Spars, Timber and other Dock-yard material fit in stock.

M R. Quarters for Officers, and a BLDY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair, ft 2317 Amoy, December, 1866.

FOOCROW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

M R. THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 15 to 16 feet, at the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprises a large Machine Shop, containing 12 1/2-ton SCREW CUTTING CAPT. LATHE.

M R. DRILLING AND SMOOTHING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c.

M R. Large Godowns are on the premises for STORAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand. The Dock Steam Tug "Worsing" is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at our current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT.

J. S. LAMONT, Superintendent, The list of Charges for lighting or remaking vessels can be obtained from:

M R. MORTON, LYALL & CO., Hongkong, M R. L. A. CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai, M R. M. Albert Crompton, who acts as secretary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 27TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug, Patna, has been uneasy and irregular in price. Under speculative transactions for forward delivery of the 7th sale to arrive, at the opening it was placed on the market to arrive at \$3224, advancing to \$3300, and closing at \$3274, as it was likewise best effected of the 8th sale to come into effect at \$3300 to \$335, against cash sales of ready cargo at \$345, and \$340 to \$3450 credit, but only of a few charts, for immediate requirements. In Benares, but very little has been done at \$3124 to \$3174. Market for Muwa opened at \$340 to \$345 on credit with the usual allowance in weight.

JULY 23RD, MORNING.

No change in the market at present.

SNAKES
Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—49 per cent premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—46 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$2,300 per share premium.

China Japan Marine Insurance—The 50 per cent premium.
SAI LAKING.
WILLIAM DOLLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAI LAKING in all its branches, at his old place in Duddell Street, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails of Awning.

SAI LAKING, 1st April, 1869.

SAI LAKING, 30th April, 1869.

May 3rd

SAI LAKING, Merchant's Exchange San Francisco.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & SUEZ CANAL	Sea Gull (str.)	Pike	Canton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Chin Chin	Leopold	Hongkong	Norrison, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Brookwood	Engel	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Empress	Stark	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Galapagos	Aarleit	Hongkong	Hooper & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Horatio	Bicknell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Joseph Clark	Pendleton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Rose M.	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Saloine	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Mary Hamilton	Metcalfe	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do	Camadocia	Equina	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Shunda (str.)	Caligari	Hongkong	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Marie Victoria	Gavito	Hongkong	Reiniger & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	San Foo (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Augustine Head & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Kwang-Tung (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	On the 30th inst., daylight.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.		FOR SALE.		FOR SALE.	
SAYLE & CO.		BASS & CO'S OCTOBER BREW, in bags	leads and kidskins.	AN INVOICE of first quality Holl's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:	
SILK MERCHANTS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,		Burley & Co's PORTER, in bags.	4 stranded ROPE, from 74-inches downwards.		
VICTORIA BANK & EXCHANGE		BUCKEY DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.	3 " 34 "		
HONGKONG.		COTTON & COTTON'S VINTAGE PORT.	5 " 34 "		
		HENSCHEY'S BRANDY, 1-star and 3-star.			
		AVH. GIN, in red cases.			
		KRUG & CO'S CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.			
		CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.			
		HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.			
		TRUFFLED PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.			
		FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.			
		PRIM'S DANISH BUTTER, in lbs. Tin.			
		Bill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kgs.			
		RUSSIAN CAVIAR.			
		VALILLA BEANS.			
		TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juices and Brandy.			
		MONTEGO BAY CHOCOLATE, yellow, brown, and pink.			
		COPPER TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.			
		INDIA RUBBER PACKING.			
		CANVAS HOSE.			
		BROWN TAFFET SHEATHING FELT.			
		PEACOCK'S PATENT COMPOSITION.			
		SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.			
		WIRE TUBE BRUSHES, assorted sizes.			
		PAINT BRUSHES, &c.			
		WHITE BROTHERS' best Portland CEMENT.			
		KEROSINE OIL.			
		At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. ft 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.			

For Sale.

FOR SALE.		FOR SALE.		FOR SALE.	
SALE & CO.		Es St.			

Extracts.

The Human (Ancient) Man.
(Spectator)
A Song AFTER Death.

Have ye known him for your father, O
children of human breed?

Come turn and be dutiful rather than foster
your pride with strange food.

Can ye search out your lineage and spin it, or
tell the beginning of life?

In the fire-new first breath of the planet, the
star of the worlds and the strife!

From the day-spring of chaos most holy, the
cosmical passion of storms,

The soul of the creature waked slowly through
foul incubous forms;

Boneless and eyeless they wallowed in depths
of unscrupulous seas;

Blindly they caught or were swallowed, half-
sick of craving and ease;

Until in the day's high mid-morn, the hour of
the fulness of time,

Came forth the elect, the Ascidian, from the
conflict of sea and of sin;

And thy living mate's malice that mocks us there
was cast into deep power.

A lord of new life, Amphioxus, full blossom of
verbena flowers,

So scarring the creatures that lack bone and
knob not before from behind,

They waked in the strength of their backbone,
each reptile and fish in kind;

These sons longed for human's clear heat, and
the sun-litten sky's free fire,

They cast off their shells with their feet, fulfilled
of divine life's fire;

They cast off the covering of gills, and were
nourished with humifluous air,

And some were made featherly with quills, and
some were made shaggy with hair;

The beast grew man, tiny on earth in four-footed
lordship of things,

And in air was a roar of might and thunder of
resentment.

In due season I also arose, with fur and a
whisker, amanuensis and priest,

And cast pointed, as Darwin well shows, I
whisker, amanuensis and priest.

Abh for my offspring, fell weak of their hands,
with long words in their mouth!

Northward and southward they seek after
darkness and hunger and drouth,

Abh for my crown of primal delight, when a
tropical soil

Lounging and wading from upheaved boro and
down-trotted mud of tolls,

My days for the most part were glorious, the
ways of my going were plain;

Ye have made yours-tiles and hairless,
and multiplied folds to your brain.

You gather and help yourselves treasure, to
fear for the moth and the rust;

You have mete the world with your measure,
to know yourselves waste and dust;

You live in a clutter and serinage of chaffier-
ish, and noise and triviality;

Ye have made gods in your image, and
and all at the gods have made,

Stitch after stitch ye go back to sew garments
and make yourselves mad;

I was happier far to my back when cloth-
ing was none to be had.

My palace was built in the frondage that
swung to the breezes of spring!

I sold not my soul into bondage to prophet or
priest or king,

I knew not the place of your reasons, to sunder
the thing from the thought,

But I layd in the light of the seasons, the
joy that the summer-time brought.

Though you search out the will of the wind
and the conscience of consonant spheres,

Have you still to recover and find the sense
that was quick in mine mail?

Your arts and your music, I grant, were un-
known at the Cæsarius date,

But where art thou, who canst chant that I
sang in the time to my mail?

To my food you take fire and strange tools,
you men of all creases alone—

Alas the faint-hearted and fools, did they
never crack nuts with a stone?

You gaze at your kindred in ages with most
unappreciable air,

And dream that by process of ages your wisdom
is greater than theirs.

The self-same in your course, the weight
often rests in your seals,

Then stamped out and force—yes, may
have them for right they avail,

You tel' tel which is quickest and slowest,
why one thing and all things are thus:

Yet man is full things the lowest—for man
is a Civilized Cosa.

New York, 1871.

Cooles and Negroe.

Every attitude, gesture, tone, was full of
grace; and, courtesy, self-restraint, and
the softest and most delicate touch; Mr. Morris
had a good deal of tact, and did
not interfere.

I will assure that these people are not
perfect; that like most heathen folk and
some Christian, their morals are by no means
apostolic; but they have acquired—let Hindoo scholars
tell how and where—a civilization which shows
them to be equal to the European, when
ever the latter is worthy of the name of a
civilized man, intellectually, and the more
interested in the progress of civilization, which
makes it easy for the Englishman, if he
will but do his duty, not only to make use of
these people, but to purify and enoble them.

Another thing was noteworthy about the
cooies; at the very first glance, and all we saw
afterwards proved that that first glance was
correct; I mean their fondness for children. If
you took notice of a child, not only the mother
smiled thanks and delight, but the whole crowd
likewise, as if it were a general holiday; and
we were afterwards almost daily proofs
of the cooies' men's fondness for their
children; of their fondness also—an excellent
sign that the morale is not destroyed at the root
—for dumb animals. A coolie cow or monkey
is petted, led about tenderly, patted with tit-
bits. Pet animals, where they can be got, are
the cooies' delight, as they are the delight of
the wild Indian. I wish I could get a
specimen of the negro's heart, the seat of the
soul of the negro. His treatment of his children
and his wife, and to her, too often, as
much opposed to that of the cooies as are his
manners. No wonder that the two races do not,
and it is to be feared never will, amalgamate;
that the cooie, shocked by the unfortunate
awkwardness of gesture, and vulgarity of man,
of the average negro, and still more of the
negroes; looks on them as savages; while the
negro, in his turn, hates the cooie as a hard-
working interloper, but too often, in spite
of his slender limbs, by dint of his great
courage, and the terrible quickness with which
he wields his beloved weapon, the long hard-
wood quarterstaff. At last! a Christmas in the
West Indies. By Charles Kingsley.

British Annals.

It has been said that Ireland is a land of
anomalous; but they are not so numerous now
as they were in former times. The Roman Ca-
tholic peasantry have such reverence for holy
pla's that they will devoutly kiss any portion of
them, and carry them about with them. We
have seen some of these ancient burial
grounds without fences, and so completely un-
protected but the pigs were running among the
graves and monuments, while the bones of the
dead were cropping up from the soil. We
have seen, within the better protected precincts
of a famous old abbey, heaps of bleached skulls
piled up against the maimed walls, like canes
in a hall, and then, in which the cooies, in spite
of their slender limbs, by dint of his great
courage, and the terrible quickness with which
he wields his beloved weapon, the long hard-
wood quarterstaff.

For particulars apply to
BOB. S. WALKER & Co.
of 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

Elie, commonly called St. Mogen, the founder
of this cathedral and first Bishop of Poitiers. He
discharged duties of the pastoral office with
piety and Christian zeal for the space of fifty
years, and died at an advanced age, January
31, A.D. 652." This monument is considered very
sacred by the Roman Catholics. They
subsequently come from great distances, and, al-
most into church whenever they find the doors
open, kiss it as an infallible cure for toothache.
Mem. Handbuch of Ireland. By James
Geddes and John A. Walker.

Science and Religion.

Between the geologists and the Old Testa-
ment there is not even verbal or a seeming
difference; six days God created the heaven
and the earth, and the plants, and the animals,
and the birds, and the fishes, and the insects, and
so forth.

The soul of the creature woke slowly through
foul incubous forms;

Boneless and eyeless they wallowed in depths
of unscrupulous seas;

Blindly they caught or were swallowed, half-
sick of craving and ease;

Until in the day's high mid-morn, the hour of
the fulness of time,

Came forth the elect, the Ascidian, from the
conflict of sea and of sin;

And thy living mate's malice that mocks us there
was cast into deep power.

A lord of new life, Amphioxus, full blossom of
verbena flowers,

So scarring the creatures that lack bone and
knob not before from behind,

They waked in the strength of their backbone,
each reptile and fish in kind;

These sons longed for human's clear heat, and
the sun-litten sky's free fire,

They cast off their shells with their feet, fulfilled
of divine life's fire;

They cast off the covering of gills, and were
nourished with humifluous air,

And some were made featherly with quills, and
some were made shaggy with hair;

The beast grew man, tiny on earth in four-footed
lordship of things,

And in air was a roar of might and thunder of
resentment.

In due season I also arose, with fur and a
whisker, amanuensis and priest,

And cast pointed, as Darwin well shows, I
whisker, amanuensis and priest.

Abh for my offspring, fell weak of their hands,
with long words in their mouth!

Northward and southward they seek after
darkness and hunger and drouth,

Abh for my crown of primal delight, when a
tropical soil

Lounging and wading from upheaved boro and
down-trotted mud of tolls,

My days for the most part were glorious, the
ways of my going were plain;

Ye have made yours-tiles and hairless,
and multiplied folds to your brain.

You gather and help yourselves treasure, to
fear for the moth and the rust;

You have mete the world with your measure,
to know yourselves waste and dust;

You live in a clutter and serinage of chaffier-
ish, and noise and triviality;

Ye have made gods in your image, and
and all at the gods have made,

Stitch after stitch ye go back to sew garments
and make yourselves mad;

I was happier far to my back when cloth-
ing was none to be had.

My palace was built in the frondage that
swung to the breezes of spring!

I sold not my soul into bondage to prophet or
priest or king,

I knew not the place of your reasons, to sunder
the thing from the thought,

But I layd in the light of the seasons, the
joy that the summer-time brought.

Though you search out the will of the wind
and the conscience of consonant spheres,

Have you still to recover and find the sense
that was quick in mine mail?

Your arts and your music, I grant, were un-
known at the Cæsarius date,

But where art thou, who canst chant that I
sang in the time to my mail?

To my food you take fire and strange tools,
you men of all creases alone—

Alas the faint-hearted and foools, did they
never crack nuts with a stone?

You gaze at your kindred in ages with most
unappreciable air,

And dream that by process of ages your wisdom
is greater than theirs.

The self-same in your course, the weight
often rests in your seals,

Then stamped out and force—yes, may
have them for right they avail,

You tel' tel which is quickest and slowest,
why one thing and all things are thus:

Yet man is full things the lowest—for man
is a Civilized Cosa.

New York, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in
SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MELBOURNE,
MELBOURNE, and average accepted at
current rates by STEAMERS, and strictly
A-1 SAILED VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted
from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the
UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS,
by RAIL, at one-half per cent.

RUSSELL & Co.

Agents
Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU-
ANCES MARITIMES.

Société des

SOCIALISME, PARIS.

POLICIES granted to Marine Risks to all
parts of the World, at current rates.

IN THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against Fire, Water, Wind,
Earthquake, Lightning, and other Accidents
against the United States not south of St. Louis,
at one-half per cent.

RUSSELL & Co.

Agents
Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU-
ANCES MARITIMES.

SOCIÉTÉ DES

ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

PARIS.

POLICIES granted to Marine Risks to all
parts of the World, at current rates.

IN THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against Fire, Water, Wind,
Earthquake, Lightning, and other Accidents
against the United States not south of St. Louis,
at one-half per cent.

RUSSELL & Co.

Agents
Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU